New-York Daily Times.

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...and the death of all their trade. But it would be a short-lived trade—they know it as well as we do; their only object is to manufacture a disunion sentiment.

Oh, Cotton is King, and it's no use talking. So all these liberties must perish. Without cotton, they say, your shops will be shut up, and your ships rot in the harbors. I do not believe it, said Mr. CLAY) and even if this were true, I should not be willing to surrender the liberties of this country for cotton. But if cotton were king, it does not follow that free-labor and cotton are incompatible. In New-Orleans, you that have been there have seen in that levelling mass, made doubly so by the reflection of the red brick walls of the city,—you have seen that all the stevedores, draymen, &c., were whites—not a black among them, and a healthier class of men I never saw. But how about cotton? You must have slave-labor to raise that. A Slaveholder tells me that in Northern and Western Texas, the white Germans who won't own slaves, are producing more cotton to the acre, and so much better that they are selling it from a cent to a cent and a-half more per pound than any other in the market. So we see here again another illustration of the truth, that whatever is right is always expedient.

But, suppose it were not; are we a Christian, nineteenth-century people to lay down all our liberties, if we can't raise quite so much cotton, and keep them? Are we worse than the old heathen? When POMPEY was sick, and his physician prescribed a bird that was not a native of Italy, he was told that in the aviary of CRASSUS, the filibuster of those days, the bird might be found. Then POMPEY turned over in his bed, muttering, "must POMPEY have died unless CRASSUS had been rich?" We have the largest mercantile marine in the world. Must we lay them all down that we may have a little more cotton? (Laughter.)

But, said he, the idea is illusory. They say that cotton performs the foreign exchanges of the country. It is no such thing. The Georgia Railroad, which is the only paying one in the South, that is in the cotton-carrying business, expends everything that it carries out for the flour and the pork and the household stuff that it brings back. Not a dollar of our cotton goes to pay our foreign debt; it is all spent for silks for the ladies, and brandies and wines for the men. It is a consumptive, not a reproductive power, so that if you were to blot out all the commerce it creates, you would be building up our laboring population and making it independent and manly. [Cheers.]

But Slavery builds up men, they say. It does, indeed, build up a small class of men, indeed who cannot buy or sell each other. The speaker proceeded to criticise sharply some of EMERSON'S lately-published ideas. If he had read history rightly, those men were always bravest and most true, who had cultivated the noblest sentiments. But, said he, the harvest of argument and illustration upon this subject has been well gleaned. The question now reverts, "Have we not done enough to satiate the Slave power?" In the Constitution of 1789, Slavery was not mentioned. How could that be a national institution, which not only was not mentioned, but which JAMES MADISON expressly said must not be mentioned, so that when the institution had perished, the memory of it might not be left on record. Justice and Liberty, not Slavery and Wrong, were the objects that Constitution was to strengthen; and be sure, said he, the man who enslaves the black man to-day, will enslave the white man to-morrow. He quoted Senator PETTIT, very small authority, indeed, said he, but perhaps the best to be had on that side, to the effect that the Constitution had no more power to make a slave than to make a king; and if not one, then certainly not to make two, nor a system. But if Congress has not the power, then certainly the people of a Territory have not, who are subject to that Congress. We cannot establish Slavery upon a foot of territory unless we go outside the spirit of the Constitution. But the spirit of Slavery was insatiable. He alluded to the repeated sacrifices made to it, on the part of the North, in surrendering Tennessee and Mississippi; in making a war to acquire Florida without retaining a square inch for liberty; in purchasing Louisiana and giving Slavery the lion's share; in acquiring Texas, larger than the original seven slave States, and thus giving the oligarchy two new Senators, who have always been for Slavery against you, with the probability, according to the construction of Mr. WEBSTER, of its furnishing three more States and six more Slave Senators. You gave them all south of 36° 30', and now they are crowding you up to the Canada line. Whatever they have asked in the spirit of peace, you have laid down as a peace offering.

He spoke eloquently of the labor of New-England, which, finding a sterile and unproductive soil, picks up its smallest stones for fences, dams the streams, sets spindles and forge-hammers to work by them, and still finding that it has not made enough for its necessities of life, pushes out into the Atlantic, takes its herring and mackerel, pursues the whale around Cape Horn, and casts its iron to-night hup beyond Behring's Straits, in frozen seas. Still, lacking the comforts of life, it pulls up stakes, leaves the beautiful homes and school-houses, pushes Westward, and in Kansas, a land five times set aside to Freedom, by the most sacred compacts, builds its hearthstones. It subdues and cultivates a beautiful field, where the wolf and the buffalo alone were found. Scarcely is it at rest, and about to comfort itself with the thought of a home, to live quietly and die in, when along comes the Spirit of Slavery again with "Up and begone, you d——d Abolitionists, or I'll brain you." And it does. Conservative men of New-York, what say you to this? You Fillmore men, where do you stand? If it were possible to sport with such tragical matters, he would like to depict one of these Union-saving Fillmore men at Leavenworth. He is asked which side he stands on? "Well" he says, "Mr. ENGRY, I ain't going to fight on either side. I am preserving the Union." "Pick up your duds," Mr. ENGRY would say, "you d——d Abolitionist, and leave." We must up like men, and work for Freedom or mire with Slavery.

Mr. CLAY remarked that Governor FLOYD had well said that whoever holds the commerce of the East Indies holds the sceptre of empire, but he greatly mistook when he said the South controlled this market. Why, excepting that one railroad in Georgia, there wasn't a Southern railroad that supported itself, and as for the South's supporting a railroad to the Pacific, all the chivalry and Cuffee united could not find fish oil enough to grease its wheels with. Stand up, then, he said; let us build this railroad for them and for us, that will give us the trade of the East Indies, and put into our hands the sceptre of empire.

But it was not intellect alone; it was intellect vivified and stirred into life by liberty and equality, that was the creative power that makes empire. This is not simply a question of elections. The conflict goes on, even if Mr. FREMONT is not made President, and sooner or later must be settled. [Cheers.] But they say that if we, the people, the majority, the 18,000,000, choose to exercise our principles, and elect the man of our choice to the Presidency, they, the BROOKSES and KEITTS—they will break things—they will do something dreadful. [Laughter.] If FREMONT is elected, and he has the grit they credit him with, he will play JACKSON to them, and tell them, "The Union, by the Eternal it shall be preserved." [The applause having interfered with the hearing of the last sentence, there were loud cries of "Say that over again."] I say my friends, said he, when that time comes, though I live south of Mason and Dixon's line, I shall be found by the side of FREMONT, preserving the Union, and there are a great many others South of the same sort. Mr. CLAY considered the chances of success that the disunionists would have. Mr. FILLMORE'S hosts of friends would all stick by the Union. Then Governor "Gizzard-foot" cannot carry all the Democracy of the South withthim. Moreover, the sinews of war would be wanted. If he remembered right, the despised little State that Mr. BANKS came from had more capital than all the fifteen Slave States together. KEITT, of course, would go over to the Baron ROTHSCHILDS. They would want to know what it was for. KEITT would assure them that it was a nigger question, but when the Baron learned that these niggers have legs, that they can run, not a dollar would he loan on such security. But you, with your banks, though right here within reach of the strong arms of your laborers, deemed, even by the South, the very safest of all places of deposit—you could borrow untold millions for your cause.

But we must judge, said he, by the past. I hope BROOKS is not here, for I am not prepared just now to meet him. [Laughter.] I have heard all this talk before. Within a year the beacon fires were kindled up everywhere, from the Northern line of Virginia to Florida. They had sent a shoemaker to be a Senator of the United States! And they were going to make a Massachusetts mechanic Speaker of the House. "O, Quattlebum" cried all the South, "we won't stand it. The Union shall be dissolved." Taking care of your great interests at the North, covering all *the sea with ships, digging your wonderful* canals, you had too much felt that it was a contemptible business to go into politics, and had allowed the wrong kind of men to represent you. But latterly you have sent a different race, who, when they saw how little of the tax came from the South, and how immensely the South was the better for the bargain, and that its dearest was still as insatiable as ever, and heard the perpetual threat that the Union should be dissolved unless they carried every point, said, "Let her slide then!" (Cheers.) And then, if I remember, when Mr. BANKS was elected Speaker, it was Mr. ATKINS, of South Carolina, the owner of one hundred slaves, who went to Mr. BANKS, made a profound bow, begged him to take his seat, and led him to the chair. Yet General QUATTLEBUM did not draw out his military sword, and the Union wasn't dissolved. Now the battle begins again. They rose again like the devil himself, and if you don't run—they will. [Laughter.] They will do what you have been doing for eighty years—submit.

He would not deal in personalities. If they were actuated with JAMES BUCHANAN, he was actuated with the all-world-wide fame, J. C. FREMONT; and if, as they assert, he is one of them, I think God that it is a child of ours at the six millions per million in its favor. Twelve years ago he had stood upon that portico, and warned them that the slaveholder and the Northern doughface—they knew it as well as we do; their only object is to manufacture a disunion sentiment.

He spoke of the labors of CLAY, of HENRY, of WEBSTER, of CALHOUN, of CRITTENDEN, of BENTON, of CASS, of CLAYTON, of BUCHANAN, of DALLAS, of MARCY, of WOODBURY, of WORTH, of BELL, of EVERETT, of FILLMORE, of DAVIS, of CORWIN, of CRAWFORD, of CRAWFORD, of PRESTON, of BARNARD, of HUNTER, of MASON, of SLIDELL, of BUTLER, of HAMMOND, of SEWARD, of HALE, of CHASE, of WILSON, of SUMNER, of GIDDINGS, of JULIAN, of CHANDLER, of WADE, of FESSENDEN, of HAMLIN, of COLLAMER, of FOOT, of SMITH, of PEARCE, of DIXON, of DOOLITTLE, of TRUMBULL, of GWIN, of FREMONT, of BRODERICK, of WELLER, of BIGLER, of PACHECO, of LATHAM, of JONES, of RUSK, of HOUSTON, of HENDERSON, of PETTIT, of DOUGLAS, of SHIELDS, of BRIGHT, of JOHNSON, of PUGH, of TOUCEY, of DODGE, of HAMILTON, of WALKER, of SEBASTIAN, of ROBINSON, of FITZPATRICK, of BORLAND, of CONRAD

Lecompton, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1856.

This morning the Court was opened at 9 o'clock, Judge Lecompte presiding. The Grand Jury were impannelled and the Judge charged them to the fanatical performance of their duties, in accordance with their oaths, to be impartial, &c., and to do justice to all parties. Marshal Donaldson has given rather peculiar evidences of partiality in his selection and subpœnaing of the members of that jury; careful to have them all, or nearly all, the most ultra Pro-Slavery men that could have been found in Kansas.

Colonel Titus, the famous leader of the Pro-Slavery party, (and he is one of their bravest officers,) has received a letter from General Quitman, of Mississippi, inviting him to leave Kansas and take command of an expedition for Central America, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been, or will be, provided for the object contemplated,—the conquest of Central America and more Slave territory. The Colonel expresses himself disgusted with Kansas, and is very desirous of leaving for a more congenial climate and associations than are found here. The South is looking towards Central America with more interest than towards this State, in hopes of making Slave territory in that vicinity with more ease and with less excitement than the conquest of Kansas is likely to cost them.

The North must look to it, or the dominions of the Southern Republic or Empire will extend down a long way towards Cape Horn. Desperate efforts are about being made to make Utah, Southern California, Nicaragua and Kansas Slave States.

Colonel Titus is an intimate and personal friend of "President Wm. Walker," and sent him, from Florida, the first company of soldiers he received. This company numbered about thirty men. The Colonel has the reputation, in the South, of being the most efficient military fillibuster that can be found anywhere, and just at this time his valuable services are required, and he is sent for.

Col. Titus has not yet recovered from the wounds received at the time he was taken prisoner, in September last by General Lane. He carries about an ounce of "Free Soil lead" in his body, at this time, and has but partially recovered the use of his hands and arms. He walks about, however, taking charge and looking out for his companies, who have the guarding of the prisoners.

His men, numbering over three hundred, are young men from the South, who have enrolled themselves as Governor Geary's militia. They are fearful of not being able to return home this Fall. At the time when their present enlistment expires the rivers will be frozen up, stopping all egress from the Territory. These men make no secret of of their desire and determination to return home as soon as possible.

The Colonel of the company seems very desirous of having the prisoners under his charge well cared for. I presume that it is in return for the kind treatment he received while a prisoner in Lawrence. He appears very much like a gentleman, and is spoken well of, notwithstanding his ruffianism in burning houses, pressing horses from Free-State men, &c., &c. Pro-Slavery fanaticism is cruel in the extreme, and transforms a man into a demon; and the sooner the world is relieved from the curse of this murderous spirit the better for all parties.

A gentleman is just in from the upper country, and says the Governor met Col. Cook's command with the prisoners, on the north side of the Kansas River, opposite Topeka. He delivered an address to the emigrants, frequently interrupted by applause, stating that when he was satisfied of their coming into the Territory as peaceable settlers he should permit them to go on unmolested. An explanation was entered into; His Excellency satisfied, and the emigrants ordered to disband or leave the Territory. They chose the former alternative, and immediately scattered for different parts of Kansas to make their settlement.

Colonel Eldridge's Emigrants—The Prisoners at Lecompton—Further Particulars of the Recent Arrests—Fracas Between Governor Robinson and Marshal Donaldson on a Missouri Boat.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1856.

This afternoon the advance guard of Colonel Eldridge's party arrived in this city. They came in good order, with an American flag waving from one of their wagons, with music, &c. Each man was armed with either a rifle or musket and side arms. They numbered 240 men, a few women and children. As they entered on Massachusetts-street, making a fine appearance, they were received with loud cheers. Forty or fifty of the party remained in Topeka, intending to settle in that vicinity—others went up to the different settlements in the western districts in Kansas. They are a fine set of men, and a valuable acquisition to this country. The wagons drawn by oxen, containing their household and farming implements, have not yet arrived; they are a few days' travel in the rear, conducted by 70 of the party. They are all in good spirits and intend making permanent settlements in Kansas.

This morning the hundred prisoners were drawn up in a line in front of their prison-house at Lecompton, and the witnesses before the Pro-Slavery Grand Jury passed in front, looking each prisoner in the face. Twelve out of the hundred were recognized as members of the party who made an attack upon the Fort at Hickory Point a few weeks since. The witnesses made some mistakes in the persons recognized. Some of them had never been at Hickory Point, but were confined, charged with other offences. The Grand Jury have not yet presented any indictments to the Court. They have one hundred witnesses to examine. The Jury are all, with one exception only, ultra Pro-Slavery men. The murder cases are the only ones that come before the Court this term.

The prisoners are occupied a portion of the time in the study of phonography, having an efficient teacher of the reporter's art among them.

The Governor arrived in Lecompton this morning from Topeka, where he had disbanded Colonel Eldridge's party, allowing them to retain their private arms. Those found in the wagons are still held by his Excellency until the emigrants have given further evidence of their determination to become peaceable settlers of Kansas, and then to be returned to the rightful owners.

The Companies who arrested and searched this party of emigrants were commanded by Lieut. Col. P. C. George Cook, who made the following report of the contents of the wagons to Col. Preston, Deputy Marshal, by whose orders the party were arrested:

Col. W. I. Preston, *Deputy Marshal, Present.*

Sir: I give you my opinion that this party of 250 men—more or less—under Cols. Eldridge, Pomeroy, &c., is a combined party or body, furnished complete with arms and munitions of war.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servant,

P. C. GEORGE COOK, Lt. Col. 2d Dragoons.

Report of arms discovered:

3 boxes of Navy pistols, all new, viz:
6 six and 5 five-shooters.
13 Colt's, Navy size.
24 Colt's, Navy size.
4 boxes ball cartridges.
1 keg of caps.
6 small lots of rifle cartridges.
1 box, 10 Sharp's rifles.
145 breech-loading muskets.
85 percussion muskets.
115 bayonets.
61 common sabres.
2 officer's sabres.
11 kegs of gunpowder.
61 dragoon saddles.
1 drum.

All of which are retained by his Excellency.

In addition to the above, each member had a rifle or musket, revolvers, knives, &c., which were not molested. Four pieces of artillery were left behind in Iowa.

When this party left Chicago, Kansas was in a state of civil commotion, and these men considered it unsafe to come unless well provided with the means of self-defence.

The following is an extract of a letter I have just received from an esteemed friend, who went down the Missouri River a few days since on the same boat with His Excellency, Governor Robinson:

"Sunday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., we arrived at Lexington, Mo. Wm. F. Donaldson came on board, with other ruffians, to take passage for the State Fair, at Boonville.

"We had some discussion with him about Kansas affairs. He was very prompt and part in his statements. The Governor was equally candid and fearless in expressing his. Donaldson was imperious and overbearing, evidently thought he could in- [illegible]

"Governor at the town of Berlin. Further [illegible] the town. Both Donaldson and Atchison began to imbibe [illegible] whiskey in [illegible]

"One of the officers at the boat came to me and said: 'You had better request the Governor to go to the [illegible]

[illegible] reason to believe that no resolution has as yet been come to with reference to that question; and it is possible that the Emperor Napoleon is not disposed to

[illegible] with [illegible] Austria [illegible] Austrian Government [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russian Government [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russian Government [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russ

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NOTICE.

We continue to receive notice that persons [illegible] to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] employ agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MONEY [illegible] UNLESS WE GIVE [illegible] an agent. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit direct to this office.

☞ In consequence of necessary changes in portions of the machinery of the establishment, no evening paper will be issued from the office this afternoon.

The Slave-Trade—Significant Admissions and Inferences.

We copy in another portion of this morning's Times a very striking and significant article from the Charleston *Standard*, upon the absolute necessity to the South of *reopening the African Slave-Trade*. It is written with ability, and is no less remarkable for its admissions than its proposals.

The *Standard* takes the ground that the preponderance of the South in the affairs of the Federal Government demands the extension of Slavery into new Territory—the formation and admission into the Union of new Slave-holding States, and the consequent increase of the slave power in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives. But the South cannot afford to send away from home, even for this purpose, any considerable number of its slaves—because it already suffers for want of labor. The South is already far behind the North in great works of public utility, as well as in the general development of its material resources; and any further diminution of its laborers would be attended with serious injury to its interests.

How will it do to send into the Territories laboring *whites*, instead of slaves:—because they will "*secure an interest in the Territory in opposition to the institution of domestic slavery*, and thus may fail to secure the State." And by sending whites instead of slaves, moreover, they lose the advantage which the representation of three-fifths of their slave property gives them in the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, it will not do to send away their slaves into the Territories, and then supply their place at home by inviting the immigration of white laborers;—for such a step would be full of peril to the institution of Slavery at home. "The white element would only the more surely claim the aid of legislation to exclude the slave." "Free labor, in competition with Slave labor, is necessarily conservative of its own peculiar interests: and it has ceased possible, therefore," says the *Standard*, "that the fortunes of our institution may be determined by a class who have no direct and legitimate connection with it."

Under all these circumstances, the *Standard* insists, the necessities of the South,—the perpetuation of its political power, the supply of its demand for labor, and the exclusion of free labor which is dangerous to Slavery at home,—all *demand the reopening of the African Slave-trade*. And to this conclusion, it is added, all the leading and reflecting minds of the South are rapidly tending. The *Standard* points, in proof of the soundness of its position, to the fact that many Southern journals which at first avoided the discussion of the subject, are now open and earnest advocates of this plan,—and that it has become familiarized to the Southern mind.

We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of these statements. Nor, indeed, is it easy, if the *Standard*'s premises are once admitted, to controvert its reasoning. If Slavery is to be cherished and perpetuated in the Southern States,—and if its extension into new Territory is to be the settled policy of the South,—*then the restoration of the African Slave-trade becomes a matter of absolute necessity*. The reasoning of the *Standard* on this subject is conclusive. The South, under the wasteful system of Slave labor, is even now suffering for want of Labor; and nothing shows this more clearly than the rapid increase of the last ten or fifteen years in the price of Slaves. Evidently, therefore, she cannot spare Slaves enough to take possession of the Territories which her political aspirations require, without obtaining fresh supplies for use at home. And *for such supplies she has but two resorts*,—one is *free white labor*,—to be invited from the North and from Europe,—and the other is *more slaves from Africa*. The former is dangerous to Slavery,—because, as the *Standard* expressly concedes, Free labor and Slave labor cannot exist in harmony upon the same soil. Free labor will, in its own defence, seek to root out Slavery;—and, in the *long run*, it is reasonably certain to accomplish this result.

It is perfectly evident, therefore, that the South, and the whole country, will very soon find itself face to face with this great problem: how to obtain new supplies of labor for the Slaveholding States. And that will of necessity involve the question of restoring the African Slave-trade. There can be no doubt that the great body of the Slave interest will be in favor of this measure. Those States which depend upon Slave-breeding for their profits—like Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri—will be opposed to it, inasmuch as its tendency will be to reduce the value of their slaves. But the vast regions of the cotton, rice, and sugar-growing States, which depend upon Slave *labor*, and which require that labor to be *cheap*, will be deeply interested on the other side; and their policy is pretty certain to predominate, sooner or later.

There is but one way in which this issue can be avoided, and that is the abandonment of the schemes of extending Slavery into the Territories. If the South will consent to remain content with the limitations of the Missouri Compromise, it could have escaped the necessity of seeking new supplies of labor. But it will not do this. Even now, Jesse Van Buren took more extreme ground against the South and Slavery extension than has ever been taken by any Republican orator. When one of these so-called Democrats comes up for suffrage, let him be marked!

Northern Disunionists.

As nearly every prominent Buchanan man at the South has openly and boldly avowed himself a disunionist, and applauded the valorous intention of the Chevalier Brooks to rob the public Treasury in the event of Fremont's election, the Washington *Union* has conceived the brilliant idea of attempting to prove that there are disunionists at the North as well as at the South. It is determined to "mark the traitors;" and for this purpose it exhumes a petition which was presented to Congress by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, which contained the names of three hundred and twenty-nine men and women representing the States of New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, praying for a dissolution of the Union. The *Union* says: "We venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that every one of the three hundred and twenty-nine persons who signed the above petition is now an open and an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont, the Black-Republican candidate for the Presidency." It is well to remind the *Union* that these Northern disunionists did not threaten to destroy the Union and rob the public treasury, as the Buchanaers of the South have given notice that they mean to do, but respectfully petitioned that a disunion might take place by the mutual consent of the parties interested, which was quite a different sort of proceeding from that threatened by Brooks, Keitt, Slidell, and other members of Congress. The *Union* ventures to assert without fear of contradiction, that the signers to these petitioners are all supporters of Fremont. But the *Union* will venture to assert anything. We will venture to assert that there is not a solitary supporter of Fremont among them all; and, as the names are all on file, it can very easily be proved if there be any Fremonters or Republicans among them. Let the *Union* publish them.

"Order Reigns" in Kansas.

The Washington *Union* publishes in a conspicuous place in its columns the following letter from Gov. Geary to the Secretary of State, announcing that quiet has been restored in Kansas. The letter comes to us at a suitable time—almost simultaneously with the accounts, as published in this journal yesterday, of the arrest of two hundred and fifty peaceable Free-State citizens, and the public whipping of a free American citizen by an officer in command of United States dragoons. In the teeth of these facts, and of Gov. Geary's shameless treachery and violation of his plighted word, the *Union*, with indecent haste, announces that quiet has been restored. To the Administration and its tools it may be a light matter that a body of emigrants have been robbed of their rights and liberties without a shadow of reason; and, as the election approaches, it may suit their purposes to divert attention from a great wrong, and to cry "peace, peace!" when they know that between them and the people of Kansas—between Slavery and Freedom in the Territory—there is and can be nothing but war. But this attempt to conceal the truth will signally fail and its object will be easily discerned. As to the letter itself, we ask for it a careful perusal that the duplicity of the Governor of Kansas and the plot he has been sent to execute may be dragged into light.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Oct. 10, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, in reply to mine of the 9th, and your telegraphic dispatch of the 27th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 16th, were both received on the evening of the 8th instant.

Dispatches forwarded since the dates of those acknowledged have informed you that peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory. Not only have all large armed bodies of men been dispersed, but the smaller bands of marauders been driven off. The roads are traveled with safety, and dwellings are secure from intrusion. For upwards of two weeks no outrages have been autnentically reported. Many notorious and troublesome agitators, claiming to belong to all parties, have left the Territory, and the beneficent influence of their absence is being already very sensibly felt.

The troops sent to the North have not yet returned. It is my purpose to leave on the northern frontier a considerable force for its protection; and the remainder of the troops will be employed to guard such other points as may seem to require it. I shall shortly proceed in person with a small body of men to the southern portion of the Territory, in pursuit of a gang of thieves who are said to be pillaging that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas.

To Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The New-York Press.

Throughout this political campaign no fact has created greater astonishment and alarm among the hirelings of the Administration, than the unanimity of the Newspaper Press of this City in support of Fremont. The Washington *Union* is especially exercised and distressed on this subject. It charges the Times, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Post* with having "entered into a quintuple conspiracy to rule the Government." It cannot understand how it is that the Editors of these journals, who have never before agreed upon any subject, should agree on this. It can only explain it on the assumption of a "conspiracy,"—or that Col. Fremont has bought them all up with the products of his Mariposa mines!

One thing is clear from all this: the *Union* cannot conceive it possible that Editors should act from any other motive than *pay*. As it exists only by plundering the Federal treasury,—it naturally imagines that every paper which is on the other side is trying to supplant it. As it could not live a day without the large sums it receives from the Government,—as its editors have no other motives,—no higher conceptions of duty, than to earn the bribes by which the Administration secures their venal advocacy, they naturally attribute to others the impulses and the motives by which they are conscious of being themselves controlled. The *Union* has probably received *half a million of dollars* out of the Federal treasury, as the price of its support of the present Administration. It is not very surprising that under such circumstances it should be incapable of conceiving of the existence of a newspaper which is *not* bribed.

The men who talk about bribing the Press of this City only expose their own ignorance of its position and character. The Press of New-York is a very different thing from what it was twenty years ago. It is too rich and too independent to be bribed,—even if its conductors had no other motives. If it were in the market, its *price* would be a good deal higher than political parties could afford to pay. The *Herald* and the *Tribune* have each an income of not less than $[illegible] per annum,—while Democratic papers are [illegible] sell its support to a political party, and thus destroy the very sources of its prosperity and power.

The fact is, no newspaper that desired to keep public sentiment on its side,—as every newspaper must do,—could possibly support such a policy as that of the Democratic Party. The *Herald* found this out years ago. Franklin Pierce had not been in the Presidential Chair a year, before it was perfectly evident that his Administration would sink any man that tried to defend it,—unless he were paid as largely as the Editors of the *Union* are.

The Washington organ flatters itself that the election of Buchanan is to prostrate the power of the New-York Press. This is a good joke. The *interests* of the Press in this City are all on the side of his election. Let him carry out the policy to which he is pledged, and he will find himself with all his patronage, more powerless against the Press than Franklin Pierce.

The Border States.—One of the chief difficulties in the way of a division of the Union, which seems to trouble the Southern advocates of the measure, is how to get rid of the border States; for, whenever they divide the Union the border States must stand all the losses which will inevitably occur from their slaves stepping over into free soil where there will be no fugitive law in force, nor any United States Commissioners, nor Judge Kanes, to send them back to their masters. Virginia and Kentucky would have to take the brunt of the battle, and as they would very soon be left without any slaves, they would be compelled to join the Free States. The Charleston *Mercury* says: "We are not discouraged in contemplating the probability, that, in case of a separation of the Union, Maryland would adhere to the North." There is no doubt that not only would Delaware and Maryland adhere to the North, but that Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina would be compelled to follow. But every sane man at the South understands this matter perfectly well, and there is not the slightest possibility of any disunion movement being made by those at least who desire to perpetuate the slavery system.

Missouri Brewing!—Chevalier Wikoff, we are informed on first-rate authority, has been on a pilgrimage to Wheatland, and has been spending two or three days with the venerable bachelor of that borough. What does all this mean? Is the Chevalier giving Mr. Buchanan lessons out of his "*Courtship and its Consequences*,"—or is he reading him the proofsheets of his forthcoming work about Lord Palmerston's diplomacy?

There are certain ugly passages in Mr. Buchanan's diplomatic career, about which we suspect he has been a little anxious to consult the Chevalier,—who is an old hand at all this sort of thing and can give Old Buck *ten*, and beat him any time. How came Mr. Buchanan to conceal from his own Government the fact that the British Minister had offered to *arbitrate* the Central American question? How came he to snub George Peabody so contemptibly when Sickles and Saunders raised a row about his having a portrait of Queen Victoria in his dining-room? These are ugly matters to figure in a book,—so widely read and so popular as the Chevalier's is sure to be. If Buchanan expects to be President, he is naturally anxious to keep these things off the record.

"Old Bourbon" and a cosy talk will go a good way in arranging these little affairs;—but the Chevalier is an old bird. Chaff won't catch him. What particular mission has been mortgaged on his behalf?

British Gold.—The Washington *Union* has a great terror of British gold. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer promptly denied the story which the organ of Mr. Buchanan set afloat, that Lord Palmerston had sent five millions sterling over here to secure the election of Col. Fremont, the organ of President Pierce now unearths a mare's nest of equal magnitude. It says:

"One of the editors of the London *Times* is now in our country, and perhaps British gold is dazzling the eyes and bewildering the brain of more than one Arnold. We know not what spies and traitors may be at work among us. We have reason to suspect both."

What a scandal to the Country, that the organ of the administration should publish such trumpery as this, and attempt to embarrass the movements of a stranger, who comes here on his own private affairs.

Sound Commercial Views.—The extreme free-traders of South Carolina are beginning to calculate the benefits which would result to them if a separation from the Northern States, by putting a heavy duty upon all importations, should compel the people of the South to do their own manufacturing. The Charleston *Standard* says:

"It would require a population as large again as is the present population of our city to make the clothing, cutlery, carriages, &c., which are consumed in Charleston; and it would make a great difference to us, and to the value of our property, if they should be forced to come here. The change may not occur immediately, but it will commence, and we see no point where it will stop short of the establishment at home of every important industrial pursuit."

These are perfectly sound views, such as the people of the North have always professed and acted up to. But South Carolina will have to wait a long time, if she delays putting them in practice until disunion compels her to.

They Don't Respond!—Why does not the *Express* respond to the fresh revelations concerning Col. Fremont's having been born in Montreal? Whence this sudden spiking of its artillery? Is Stephen H. Branch to be discredited? Has he not been half way to Canada expressly to ascertain this fact? Has he not told the world what sort of a house he was born in,—that his father traded with the Indians,—and that his nurse's name was "Aunt Sally?" Is all this to go for nothing? Is Branch to be rewarded for his labors in this cause as he was for hunting up little Gregory Matsell's birth-place? Are Republics to be always ungrateful? Where's Briggs?

Political News.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday made the following extraordinary announcement:

"The Hon. William Appleton, of Philadelphia, has accepted the nomination of the Whigs and Americans of his district for Congress."

Mr. Appleton having dated his letter in Philadelphia, misled our servile cotemporary, who does not seem to be aware that the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania are all over.

[illegible] Times of yesterday was shown an [illegible] New-York, which [illegible] has been [illegible] issued on a subject very [illegible] which, thinking it will be generally interesting, has handed it to us for publication:

(Private and Confidential.)
New-York, Oct. 23, 1856.

Dear Sir:

You are requested to meet a few of the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, at room No. 1, New-York Hotel, on Saturday, 25th October, instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for consultation.

The glorious victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana render it certain that with vigorous efforts the Empire State will lead the Democratic Column in November next.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	M. LIVINGSTON,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	RICHARD SCHELL,
WILSON G. HUNT,	HENRY ERBEN,
WILLIAM R. DUNCAN,	JAMES LEE,
JOHN R. BROWER,	S. E. ALBURTIS,
REUBEN WITTHERS,	EDWIN LUDLOW,
JOSEPH RUSSOCHER,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,	S. L. M. BARLOW,
LEROY M. WILEY,	ISAAC BELL, jr.,
ISAAC TOWNSEND,	S. F. BUTTERWORTH,
MATTHEW MORGAN,	CHARLES A. SECOR,
GEORGE J. FORREST,	CHARLES A. LAMONT.

So it appears that the same "vigorous efforts" which were applied in Pennsylvania are to be tried in this State; what these vigorous efforts were is well understood. The effort of putting your hand into your pocket and pulling out fifty thousand dollars requires considerable vigor, but it will not avail much in the Empire State. The fact is worth noting that one of the gentlemen whose name is signed to the above card was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Fillmore meeting addressed by Gov. Hunt in Wall-street.

Stupendous Frauds in the Indiana State Election.—A telegraphic dispatch which we publish this morning, gives some startling information relative to the manner in which the late State election in Indiana was carried by the Buchaniers. Official returns have been received from four-fifths of the State, in which, while the Republican increase over the vote of 1854 is but twelve thousand, the Democratic increase is *twenty-eight thousand!* In two districts of the State, the increased Democratic vote in each District is *six thousand*,—which would indicate an increase in the population, in the short space of two years, of *over a quarter of a million!* This is "Plaquemining" with a vengeance! The Republicans, of course, have determined to contest the election.

CITY POLITICS.

The Old-Line Whig nominations for Councilmen of the Eighteenth Ward are Dewitt C. Weeks, in the Fifty-sixth District, American; and Homer Franklin in the Fifty-seventh District, Republican.

☞ A large and most enthusiastic meeting was held of the Young Men's Eighteenth Ward Fremont Vigilance Committee on Thursday evening at the Dewitt Dispensary. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John A. Foster, and Mr. J. H. Burleigh was elected President. Messrs. M. S. Chambers, C. S. Strong, C. T. Strong and Dudley Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. D. Green Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Field, Van Buren and Dewitt, and much enthusiasm manifested.

Debate Resumed.—Hon. Lucien B. Chase (Buchanan) and Lieutenant-Governor Raymond (Fremont) will meet for the discussion of the political issues of the canvass, at *Rochester* on Tuesday, Oct. 28, and at Utica on Thursday, Oct. 30.

Parodi's Concert.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mlle. Parodi (she was very sick on Wednesday, but struggled against it) the concert announced for last night had to be postponed. It will be given on Monday evening next, by which time it is expected Mlle. Parodi will have recovered.

Wallack's Theatre.—Those of our readers who have not seen Mr. Stuart's revival of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" should avail themselves of the present opportunity. It is now in first-rate working order and can be enjoyed in full perfection. The performance last night was unusually excellent.

☞ The Pacific Express Company (No. 124 Broadway) forward letters and small parcels to Nicaragua and California, by the steamship Texas, this day. The mail bags close at 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INFLUENZA CURED IN A FEW HOURS.—There are a great many at the present time seriously troubled with coughs, colds and influenza. If ye, who are thus troubled, will swallow from four to six of RADWAY'S REGULATORS and bathe the surface of the body with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, your whole system will be free from every symptom of pain and distress in less than six hours after these remedies are used. A gentleman who visited Wallack's Theatre on Monday night, got over-heated, took off his overcoat, exposed himself to a cool draught of air and caught a very severe cold. During the night he was seized with violent pains all over his body. His throat was so sore that he could scarcely swallow; watery discharges from the eyes and nose were constant; every bone in his body ached with pain, and he was so hoarse that he could not speak above a whisper. In this condition the next morning found him. We, however, knew his difficulty, and knew the remedies that would cure him. At 7 o'clock he took down six of RADWAY'S REGULATORS, and had his whole body rubbed with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. At 12 o'clock, the same day, he was rid of all his difficulties. RADWAY'S REGULATORS AND READY RELIEF will cure the influenza and all bad colds in a few hours.

Toothache is cured instantly by the RELIEF.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION
TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcostings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 309 Broadway.

POSITIVELY THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of the Nineteenth Century is Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, since the best and most intelligent of our citizens positively testify, that it will restore perfectly, and permanently, both the bald and the gray, remove all dandruff, itching, or disease of every kind from the scalp, and preserve the hair perfectly to old age. *See the Circular and we defy doubt.* Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—THE ONLY MATERIAL that will stand any climate without splitting or warping. We have just received from the factory in Birmingham, a large assortment of desks, work-boxes, jewel caskets, watchstands, follys and thermometers. Persons purchasing articles for presents to warm countries will find no material to stand the climate better. GEO. WM. TUTTLE, Importer of fancy goods and toys.

WINDOW-SHADES, NEW PATTERNS,
BY PATENTED MACHINERY,
The only article that will not curl by heat,
For sale by KELTY & FERGUSON,
WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 321 Broadway.

CURTAINS AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
New patterns.
New styles.
For sale by the importers only.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway.

UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WINTER GLOVES, and superior Shirts, a very large assortment now ready, at low prices, wholesale and retail. Shirts made to measure and warranted.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 6 Nassau-st.

ROLIAN PIANO, SEVEN-OCTAVE, CARVED legs and case, Gilbert's make, large and fine tone; cost new $600; in perfect order; will be sold very low; the owner has left the City. Inquire of Mr. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HATS, CAPS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE assortment Children's Felt and Beaver Hats. Bloomers in all their variations.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

TRENTON COAL STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.—A small lot of Trenton Coal and Railroad Stock for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(FROM [illegible])
Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.
☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

From the London Times.

A meeting of [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the operation performed by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.

Between twenty and thirty persons, [illegible] whom, it was stated by their parents, had been deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that they could hear well. Under the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedy, it appears most remarkable is, that whether the deafness depended on paralysis of the auditory nerves, weakness of the [illegible] membrane, or obstruction of the internal passages, or [illegible] or inconvenience. Several patients who complained that they had been completely baffled, said that they could now see perfectly well.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of many new medicamenta and methods, calculated to cure many deafness, such as were never cured before.

THE YOUNG MAN'S HAT.—NEW STYLES OF THE CASHMERETTE.—In announcing another novelties of this popular and popular soft hat, GENIN would premise that he has [illegible] of the fabric in this market, and that no genuine article can be obtained, either by dealers or the public, except from his establishment.

The first consignment of the article—and it was a large one—was sold with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of the Hat trade, and a craving demand for the fabric have ever since existed, which until now, he has been unable to supply.

The present importation, in of superior quality, and embraces a greater diversity of shapes and colors than the London trade is the immense popularity of this style of Hat in France and England, that the Paris manufacturers can scarcely keep almost constantly employed in meeting the demand, and find it difficult to be provided for a transient market. All the surplus their can at present be spared, has been contracted for by the undersigned, and will be forwarded as fast as it accumulates. The first parcel received for the Kossuth Hat was not equal to the rage for this article, combined as it is with soft and durable lightness, appearance of Travelling Hat for gentlemen.

The Cashmerette is a great feat in the [illegible] ment for Young America. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

N. B.—Country merchants supplied from an assorted stock of one hundred dozen.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
from the
ASSIGNEE OF DANIEL CLARK & CO.,
Comprising in part, Shirts and Collars, Dressing Gowns, Fancy Cravats, Traveling Shawls, Gauze Merinos, &c., &c., are prepared to offer them to the trade at
CASH OR SHORT-TIME PRICES.
The Stock will be ready for inspection on Friday, 24th inst.
CARPENTER & FULLERTON,
No. 11 Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same have received superior medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that have received medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now submitted to the examination of the public, and the manufacturers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

HERRING & CO.—HERRING & CO., Fire-Proof Safes, 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 6 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 28 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the firm of Dry Goods Store, No. 125,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned as fatal by seven of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 241 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD." SECURED by the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key. All made under the personal inspection of one Mr. STEARNS, who has for 24 years devoted his time exclusively to the manufacture; during which time, NOT A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY has been CONSUMED in one of them—the having been tested in an accidental fire. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray and 19 Warren-st.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—The Proprietors of this well and widely known Establishment, E. DEGROOT, hopes constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of fashionable clothing, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. He made no promises for Fall and Winter wear are of the most approved style, made by experienced hands. The public by calling at No. 142 Fulton-st., will find choice assortments of clothing, cassimeres and vestings, which will be made up at the shortest notice, and at satisfactory prices.

HOSTETTER.
THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in [illegible] ing the [illegible] of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They impart health and tone to the weak, and regulate constitution, and should be in the hands of every [illegible] person. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburg. BARNES & PARE, Broadway and Duane-st., wholesale agents for the East.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—STRENGTH AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling our machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making four, five or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public is in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
Have now ready and are constantly receiving from their manufacturing department a very large assortment of
OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS, &c.
For Men and Boys.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Nature taught the inventor of this article how to dye the hair. The chemical constituents are the same as in the living fluid that colors the hair. Hence the perfect tint of the locks; hence the healthful influence on the tissues; hence the wide popularity of the article. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—HUGH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood case. Pianos to let, and to have rented applied if sold within that day's competition, at the manufactory of JOSIAH D. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st. (No. 441 now numbered) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE the best in use. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Made to a charge. The Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., near Broadway. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Instantaneous, the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS WILL FIND BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES extraordinary relief in enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. Sold by all druggists.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.
OF THE EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN, AS DESIRED.
Invites the attention of TRAVELERS
Also, of families and others permanently looking for Winter quarters.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; chalices for china and parlor lamps; Paris bronzes, candelabras, &c., for mantels; Astrals with Parisian lights. For sale at wholesale and retail by the importer, No. 335 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS Pianos and Melodeons, for sale and to let, are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of fruit trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LADIES' FANCY FURS
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE
NO. 257 BROADWAY.
Sables, of Muffs and Capes, Gentlemen's Furs, and Collars, previous to removal to No. 261 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER.

FURS—LANDEYS FURS.
Muffs in sables, fitch, &c.
Capes in sables, fitch, &c.
Cloaks in sables, fitch, &c.
Collars in sables, fitch, &c.
Gauntlets in sables, fitch, &c.
Orders carefully executed. No. 66 Broadway.

$500. $02. KID GLOVES—AT E. A. FAIR CLARK'S corner of Broadway and Park place.

MILLINERY.

624 BROADWAY. 624
Has just received a choice assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Crapes, Laces, Blondes, Head Dresses, Caps, Infants' Wear, Hoods, Cloaks, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Skirts, Balmorals, Crinolines, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE—A CALIFORNIA GIBRALTAR SAFE, in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Apply at 106 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE, in rosewood case, 7 octaves, made by Nunns & Clark, London. Can be seen at 19 Clinton-pl, near 8th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND

Sep-Port Daily Globe Edition October 25, 1864

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R.R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 435 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

NORTH AMERICA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board,
ALDEN J. CROWELL, Esq., No. 211 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1854.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in the City of New-York, have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, at the Banking House of said Bank, in the City of New-York.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1854.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, at the Banking House of said Bank, in the City of New-York.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent

New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, October 25, 1858.